

A Note of Warning to the South

The New-York Post tells the Southern States that if they defeat the amendment, being "the mildest terms ever offered to beaten rebels," they will let loose upon themselves the worst punishment ever inflicted upon such offenders. Their refusal to accept these terms will cause the people who defeated the rebellion to lose all patience. And then, says the Post:

Thus, with the rejection of the amendment, we shall enter upon another political struggle, more intense than that through which we are now passing, more injurious to the country, and especially to the Southern States—a contest of which the issue is not doubtful; for the twenty millions of the Northern States will begin to see the irresponsibility of the Southern leaders, and will lose patience with these men, who so stubbornly refuse the mildest terms ever offered to beaten rebels. Hitherto the country has wonderfully restrained itself, but we advise no one to push its patience too far. It is not at all impossible, it is not even improbable, if the amendment should fall through the obstinacy of the Southern leaders, that the laws which are still on the statute book may be enforced against the politicians who led their States into treason and rebellion.

Hitherto we have given only mercy—but justice is still alive. It seems a monstrous thing to the Southern politicians that some of them should be excluded from office; but, suppose they were to be hanged for their treason, as the law demands; suppose their estates should be taken from them, as the law requires? If they will take advice they will think of these things. They are not masters of the situation. They have no more power now, nor strength with the country, than they had the day Lee surrendered to Grant; then they would have joyfully accepted the amendment; it is great folly of them to reject it now. Their attitude, their conduct, their words, their pretensions claims are all irritating to the Northern people, who fought through four years to put down treason, and now see the leading traitors aspiring to the highest offices, and demanding where, if they were prudent, they would supplicate, and if they were only reasonable they would accept, in silence the large and free mercy which is offered them.

The Southern leaders have a capacity for mischief, that is to say—so much we must grant them—they are able to keep the country in disorder; but when the people of the United States come fairly to see this, nothing is so probable that they will sweep away, with the strong arm of justice, these infatuated hindrances of peace and prosperity—these malignant and stubborn mischief makers. If the men who led the way in the great treason insist on being hanged or expatriated, they may yet have their will, and that sooner than they think.

This is a very significant demonstration from a paper that has been frequently quoted against the Republicans, and has tried hard to support Johnson's nefarious policy.

Terrible Tragedy.

A Double Murder.—A dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette, dated Chicago, November 15th, gives the following details of a terrible tragedy which took place in Goldwater, Michigan, on Saturday, which resulted in the almost instantaneous death of George O. Brown, a law student, and Mrs. Ebenezer Leach, by the hands of Ebenezer Leach, the husband of the lady.

About four years ago Leach separated from his wife. Incompatibility of temper was the cause of their separation. The wife, then opened a small millinery shop, and to the date of her death supported herself by its profits. Leach was an idle, worthless fellow, and followed the trade of carpentering and joining for a living. Though the man had renounced the society of his wife, and had withdrawn from her his protection, he continued her actions with no casual eye. Of late he has continually watched her. Mr. George O. Brown and Mr. Holcomb were the first persons in Goldwater who aroused his jealousy.

Four weeks since he met Holcomb, and after a few words of expostulation, drew a revolver on him, and threatened to shoot him. He succeeded in wresting the deadly weapon from his grasp. Since the date of this event Leach repeatedly menaced the two objects of his jealousy. On Saturday night the two men above named were at Mrs. Leach's shop. When about to go home, (she lived with her father, Mr. Dougherty, about a half mile distant), she requested one of them to accompany her. Brown accepted the invitation, and the two started off. Mrs. Leach, it appears, stood in fear of her husband, and it was on this account, more than any other, that she had requested protection. When the two had reached the Oriental Hotel, they were overtaken by Leach, with a revolver in his hand. He stepped up within four feet of Brown, aimed a pistol at him, and fired, before a word was uttered. He then fired at Mrs. Leach, and scarcely two minutes had elapsed from the opening of this awful drama, till two of its principal actors lay on the ground, struggling in the last agonies of death. A crowd of excited people immediately gathered around, and the murderer was secured. Mrs. Leach was shot in the breast, one inch below the left nipple, the ball penetrating the heart, and causing almost instant death. Brown received the fatal missile in his left side. He died within twenty minutes after being shot. Mrs. Leach was a woman of thirty-four years, handsome, virtuous and well educated. She leaves two children, a boy of fourteen and a girl of eight years. Brown was a young man of but twenty summers, very popular and intelligent. His family is one of the oldest in the State. He had just graduated at Anna Harbor law school, but had not yet been admitted to the bar. His attentions to Mrs. Leach were but those of a gentleman to a lady, and it was not likely that a boy of twenty could fascinate a married woman of thirty-four. The excitement in Goldwater is very great, and fears are entertained that Leach will be lynched.

In a recent speech at Troy, N. Y., Hon. Lewis Baker gave the best reading of the Philadelphia platform we have ever seen. He said it would be summed up in four words—"Polly wats a croaker." The words and tone of this charge are inimitable.



GETTYSBURG:
Tuesday, November 13, 1866.

AN APPRENTICE

To the Printing Business is wanted at this Office.

A very fine Revolver,
Six shooter, for sale. Inquire at this office.

Thanksgiving Day.

Gov. Curtin has appointed Thursday the 29th of November (the same day designated by the President) as a day of Thanksgiving. The Governors of several other States have appointed the same day; and we presume it will be general throughout the North.

Inauguration of the Soldiers' Orphans' Homestead.

The fact that the time for formal opening of the Soldiers' Orphans' Homestead, located at this place, has been changed from the 13th to the 20th of November, has created some misunderstanding. We observe that some of our exchanges announce that it will occur on the 12th and others on the 13th, and only a few have it right. The opening will positively take place

ON THE 20TH OF NOVEMBER.
The occasion will be one of more than ordinary interest. Bishop Skinner and Rev. Dr. Newton have signified their intention to be present. Other eminent speakers have been invited and are also expected.

Teachers' Institute.

By reference to a notice in another column, it will be seen that the County Teachers' Institute will meet at Littlestown on Wednesday the 21st inst, and remain in session three days. It is hoped that there will be a very general attendance both of Teachers and the public on this interesting occasion.

Our Assessors.

The following letter from our successor, Hon. A. H. Coffroth, shows that when we received the death-blow as an Assessor, we wrapped our robes around us, and died gracefully:

"Assessor's Office, 16th Dist. Pa., Somerset, Pa., Nov. 8, 1866.
DEAR SIR:—The books, papers, &c., belonging to the Assessorship of this District, have been received in good order.
You will please accept my sincere thanks for the kindness and obliging disposition you have manifested in this transfer.
Respectfully, yours,
A. H. COFFROTH, Assessor.
R. G. HARPER, Esq., Gettysburg, Pa."

Mr. George Young, one of the oldest and most esteemed citizens of Hanover, died very suddenly on Wednesday last. He was largely engaged in the produce and commission business at Hanover for a number of years, and was an active business man, and of large fortune.

Barn Burnt.

We understand that a barn belonging to a Mr. Saxton, about 24 miles below Littlestown, was destroyed by fire on Sunday evening week. We have not learned the particulars, but understand it was the work of an incendiary. The light was quite visible at this place, and created considerable conjecture.

Rev. E. T. Johnson, pastor of the second Lutheran church at Harrisburg, has resigned that charge, and accepted a call from the Lutheran congregation at Emmitsburg, formerly under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr. Gottwald.

Cheap Store.

In another column will be found an advertisement of Noan's cheap store, which he has recently enlarged to double its former size, and has received one of the largest and best assortment of Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes that has ever been brought to our place. Call and see him.

Gen. Halpine (Miles O'Reilly) who delivered the poem at the laying of the Corner Stone of the Monument at the Soldiers' National Cemetery, in this place, on the 4th of July, 1865, has just been elected to the lucrative office of Register of the City of New York by a majority of 19,500 votes.

Mr. John Culp has been appointed Steward at the Orphans' Homestead. An excellent selection.

Gen John F. Hartranft, Auditor General of Pennsylvania, has accepted the appointment of Colonel in the Regular Army, tendered him, some time ago, by the Secretary of War, and resigned his office, at Harrisburg, on the 1st inst. This appointment was made by the particular request of Gen. Grant, who had observed the high military qualities of Gen. Hartranft. The State of Pennsylvania loses a faithful public servant, but we need such men in the ranks of the army, and consider the change a good one for the whole country. Colonel H. is assigned to the 27th infantry. The vacancy will be filled by the Governor at his next election.

George B. Boutwell delivered a lecture in Boston on Wednesday evening on political affairs. He strongly advocated universal suffrage, and said that it was probably the intention of Congress to establish Territorial governments in the lately rebellious States, and to declare who of the citizens shall and who shall not vote. The President, he said, ought to be punished if he is guilty of unconstitutional acts.

The Governor of Texas recommends the extinction of all appearance of differences as to civil rights between the blacks and whites.

Judge Caldwell, of Texas, a member of the Loyal Union Convention at Philadelphia, made a speech at Anderson, by special appointment, during the session of the court, urging the extension of suffrage to the negroes, and denouncing the rebels and the rebellion.

GLORIOUS VICTORY!

Congress Sustained! The President signally Rebuffed!

THE PEOPLE HAVE COME TO THE RESCUE!

But Two Small Slave States sustain the President!

ALL THE BEST GIVE TREMENDOUS MAJORITIES, AND HAVE SAVED THE COUNTRY!

Twelve States voted on Tuesday last, and the questions decided were, "Shall the restoration policy of Andrew Johnson be sustained, or the plan of reconstruction presented by Congress?"

The answers to these important questions have been most emphatic. Maryland and Delaware, two of the smallest States of the Union, have, by the aid of the votes of men who fought in open rebellion against the Union—who in the darkest hour of its existence burned its towns and destroyed its villages—decided in favor of the policy adopted by the President.

Ten States, some of them the largest and wealthiest in the Union, have decided in favor of Congress. Was there ever a rebuke witnessed like this? The Republicans have cause to be proud of their triumph, especially when we remember that the whole power of the Executive was opposed to them and was used in the most unscrupulous manner.

The National Treasury was even debased for this purpose. Millions of gold were sold in New York, at the rate of 127, to individuals who, immediately after their purchase, from the Government, ran it up to 148, and thus realized over ten millions of dollars profit, without handling one dollar of the coin. A large amount of these profits were directly appropriated as an election fund to corrupt Republicans and carry the election in favor of the President. With all this power but two small slave States, Maryland and Delaware, could be corrupted.

The voice of the people has been emphatic, and we append a general summary of Republican majorities, which have sustained Congress and made treason odious. Look at the glorious result:

At the October elections.....	200,000
Massachusetts.....	70,000
New York.....	20,000
New Jersey.....	5,000
Illinois.....	40,000
Michigan.....	30,000
Wisconsin.....	25,000
Missouri.....	20,000
Kansas.....	10,000
Minnesota.....	10,000
Nevada.....	2,000

Total majority.....432,000
With California, Tennessee, and other States added the popular majority against the President is about half a million of votes.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.
The Fortieth Congress, which assembles on the first Monday in December, 1867, will be equally as Radical as the present body, whose term expires on the 4th of March next.

THE SENATE.
Look to the Senate, has always been a favorite expression with the old Whig party, and we may with pride, exclaim, now, Look to the Senate! It will stand:

Republicans.....	42
Democrats.....	14
Majority.....	28

THE HOUSE.

The House of Representatives will stand as follows:

REPUBLICAN.		DEMOCRATIC.	
Oregon.....	1	.....	1
California.....	3	.....	1
Maine.....	5	.....	1
Vermont.....	1	.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	18	.....	6
Ohio.....	16	.....	4
Indiana.....	8	.....	2
Iowa.....	6	.....	1
West Virginia.....	3	.....	1
Tennessee.....	3	.....	1
Massachusetts.....	10	.....	1
Rhode Island.....	2	.....	1
Connecticut.....	4	.....	1
Con. Maryland.....	1	.....	1
New Jersey.....	4	.....	1
Kentucky.....	1	.....	1
New Hampshire.....	3	.....	1
Illinois.....	11	.....	2
New York.....	20	.....	12
Michigan.....	6	.....	1
Wisconsin.....	5	.....	1
Minnesota.....	9	.....	1
Kansas.....	1	.....	1
Nevada.....	1	.....	1
Nebraska.....	1	.....	1
.....	149	.....	44
Radical majority.....	105	.....	44

This is about twelve over a two-thirds majority.

*States yet to hold elections.

The Radical Roll of Honor.

MAINE.
MASSACHUSETTS.
VERMONT.
NEW YORK.
PENNSYLVANIA.
NEW JERSEY.
OHIO.
WEST VIRGINIA.
INDIANA.
ILLINOIS.
IOWA.
WISCONSIN.
MICHIGAN.
MISSOURI.
KANSAS.
MINNESOTA.
NEVADA.

States Needing Reconstruction.

MARYLAND.
DELAWARE.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT IN THE SOUTH.—The old ruling class of Southern politicians, as by a common instinct of self preservation against their "manifest destiny," are coming out in fierce hostility against the constitutional amendment proposed by Congress as the basis of Southern restoration. From Virginia to Texas they denounce it as an outrage upon State rights, Southern honor and Southern civility, and counsel its indignant rejection by every Southern State concerned.

Reduction of the State Debt.

Gov. Curtin has just issued a proclamation announcing the gratifying fact that the debt of the State of Pennsylvania has been reduced one million one hundred and fifty-eight thousand and nine dollars and sixty-two cents during the year ending Sept. 3rd, 1866. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund also solicit proposals to purchase for the benefit of the State, one million dollars each of five and six per cent. loans. This shows the finances of the State to be in the most flattering condition. The whole indebtedness of the State on the 1st of December, 1865, was \$87,476,268.06, the assets of the Treasury being \$13,623,668.14—leaving the liabilities of the State over assets \$23,852,599.92. We would not be surprised to learn when the Treasurer's report for the current year appears that the State debt will really not exceed twenty millions.

After Election.
A month has passed since the election in our Commonwealth. The result is "accepted" universally and honestly. The affairs of business and politics, of home and workshop, of Church and State, go on as before, quietly, peacefully, prosperously. There is no stoppage, no crash, no jar. The days are shorter and nights cooler than they were a month ago, but this can't be attributed to the Republican party or its success. Political articles have shrunk in number and extent, and develop less heat than they did before election, neither can this be credited to the Republicans. It would have been the same had the other party gained the victory in the contest. All parties acquiesce in the decision of the ballot. It is American to do so.

Decline in Prices.
The New York papers announce the breaking up of various speculating movements in the necessities of life in that city, which has caused a most gratifying decline in prices. Pork has fallen four dollars a barrel, wheat from five to eight cents a bushel, and corn eight cents a bushel. Buyers, it is reported, even at these reduced figures, are very scarce.

The Legislature of Georgia has rejected the Constitutional amendment relative to reconstruction. In the Senate the vote against it was unanimous, and in the lower House there were two votes in its favor to one hundred and thirty-one opposed to it. A report was also adopted against the amendment—evidently from the pen of Alexander H. Stephens, the "Vice President of the Southern Confederacy," as it is a repetition of his views, as given before the Committee on Reconstruction—denying the constitutionality of the Thirty-ninth Congress, and supporting President Johnson's views on that subject. If the elections in the Northern and Western States in October and November are indicative of the feeling of the people who suppressed the rebellion in Georgia and other States, these will be other amendments—perhaps more unsatisfactory—proposed, and their acceptance necessary, before the representatives of the late insurrectionary States will be able to obtain seats in Congress.

Paris advices of Friday, by the Atlantic telegraph, state that transportation has been prepared to bring the French troops away from Mexico. The King of Italy entered Venice on Wednesday, and had a grand reception. It is believed that the claim of our Government on the Rebel blockade running steamers seized at Liverpool will be privately adjusted.

The verdict of the people in the contest with the President may thus be stated: Of sixty members of Congress elected in October, only ten were Democrats; of nine one elected on Tuesday, only twenty-four are Democrats. That is to say, in electing one hundred and fifty-one members, on a most exciting issue, the Republicans have one hundred and seventeen, and the Democrats thirty-four.

The South and the Democratic Party.
The New York Times says: The South prefers to trust to the ascendancy of the Democratic party, and to await that event as the occasion and condition of its readmission to political power. Very well. It can do so beyond all doubt. Southern members are not likely, according to present appearances, to be forced into Congress against their will, and will probably be allowed to wait outside until the Democratic party shall get control of both Houses of Congress, if they elect to do so. But we trust they will not take a long while. That event seems somewhat remote. For the next three years it is certain that it cannot take place. Congress, for that time at least, will be in the hands of the Republicans, who will only be too happy to wield its power and to govern the country in their own way and for their benefit, without interference from Southern members. They have already secured, moreover, complete control of the coming Presidential election, and will undoubtedly exercise the power over that event which the Southern States propose to leave in their hands. This may be wise. The Southern States may be convulsing their best interest—may be securing their rights and vindicating their honor in the course they propose to take. They know best—or ought to. It is their affair, not ours, and they have the undoubted right to act precisely as they see fit in regard to it.

Large sums are being contributed for the relief of the sufferers by the recent fire in Quebec. Thirty-five thousand dollars have been received from England, ten thousand from the States, five thousand from Nova Scotia, and six thousand from New Brunswick.

The Elections

Held on Tuesday last, have resulted in the complete triumph of Union Republican principles. The Radical Congress has been fully sustained, and the triumph achieved on the 6th, secures the return of at least the same number of members of Congress as they have in the present—which is more than two-thirds.

New Jersey has secured the election of another Union Senator in the United States Senate.

Maryland and Delaware have been carried by the rebels. Those who had fought in the rebel army, burned towns in Pennsylvania under rebel Generals, and generally contributed aid and comfort to Jeff Davis, were permitted to drive loyal men from the polls and stuff the ballot boxes. We are really sorry for the defeat of the Radicals in Maryland. They worked nobly and deserved to triumph, but when such men as Senator Reverdy Johnson advised an open violation of all test oaths, declaring them unlawful and unconstitutional, and Gov. Swann, aided by a treacherous President, and backed by all the Federal patronage, assisted and defended the violation of all laws and constitutional safeguards, the loyal sentiment could not counteract such influences.

The road to the national capital is again in the hands of rebels, and we advise the next Congress to see to its removal to some loyal western State. It can't be done too soon.

We also sympathize with our northern friends who have invested large amounts of capital in the State of Maryland, with a view to improve the land and condition of the people. Such property will certainly depreciate fifty per cent in value, not only to the owners but to the citizens of the State at large. None of the Southern States will ever flourish until northern capital improves their condition.—Harrisburg Tel.

The apple crop on the Western Reserve is probably larger than that of any previous season for many years. The land owners are shipping thousands of barrels. Ottawa, Seneca, Ashland, Loraine, and a score of counties, are sending large quantities to New York, Chicago, and other places. The price is about \$3 per barrel. Dealers are paying \$2, without barrels.

The London Times again urges a re-ference of the claims of the Government of the United States upon the British Government for property destroyed by the Alabama to a joint commission. The Times thinks this would be an act of policy, if not of justice.

Mr D B Barry, one of the oldest and most respectable farmers of Madison county, Ill., on his return home, some time since, was met by an enormous cloud of bees, and before he could possibly turn his team out of the way, they covered himself and his horses to the depth of two or three inches, stinging both horses to death in a few minutes, and greatly endangering his own life.

The Katon (Ohio) Register describes a singular and fatal accident which occurred in that place. Lucy C Stephens, a daughter of John W Stephens, fell while carrying a glass lamp, which was broken by her fall. A fragment struck her neck, severing the carotid artery and jugular vein, and the girl soon bled to death.

Secretary Browning has decided in relation to pensions that the applicant for the increased allowance must affirmatively prove that his disability is one of the specific character mentioned in the act, or is equivalent thereto, unless the fact be sufficiently established by the proofs accompanying his original application. That the "disability" must be proved to be permanent, and incapacitate the applicant from performing manual labor to some extent as though he had lost a hand or foot.

An attempt was made to throw the cars from the track near Saratoga, last week. The engineer of the down train discovered an iron rail upon the track, with piles of ties and other obstructions at intervals in the vicinity. Two boys had been put off the up train, were arrested, and confessed their guilt.

CATTLE FOR BATHING.—Five car loads of beef cattle, amounting to one hundred and eighty odd head, came down on the Tennessee train on Tuesday and went on North. Also two car loads of sheep. This shipment of cattle North is a matter of daily occurrence, and is an important article of revenue to our western farmers.—Lynchburg Republican.

A VALUABLE CARGO.—An express train carried the twenty million thalers which form the war indemnity Austria must pay Prussia. The whole amount was paid in silver. It was loaded by the ton, and took twenty men six days to count it. Ten clerks, twelve tellers, and thirty six gentlemen accompanied the train.

Vermont contributes an important item to the sum of victory achieved for a loyal Congress. Worthington C Smith, the Radical candidate in the Third District now represented by the Hon. Porcius Baxter, has been elected by a majority over both his opponents—a bolting Republican and a Democrat.

The Empress of Mexico, now called the Princess Charlotte, is said to be afflicted with a religious monomania, always bewailing the "injuries" done to the Church in Mexico, and that her case is hopeless of cure. It is said that the unfortunate lady has just attempted to commit suicide by jumping from a window.

A man applied to be registered in Newark, N. J., last week, and presented what he called his naturalization papers, but what really proved to be a United States license as a liquor dealer. It was found that he really voted at the late charter election on the authority of that paper, and that it bore the endorsement of the inspectors.

Stanton in a State of Enthusiasm.

One who was for a time Private Secretary to Mr. Lincoln, writes of an incident toward the close of the war:

I was sitting by Mr. Stanton in his private office, when a messenger from the telegraph room brought in a war-telegram and handed it to the Secretary. He read it through and gave it to me saying:

"What do you think of that, Mr. Stanton?"

I read it hastily. It was General Sheridan's announcement of his first great victory over Early in the Valley, for this was in September, 1864. As I returned the paper, Mr. Stanton said, in a somewhat excited voice:

"This is the turning point, sir; the turning point!" And, jumping up, rushed out into the crowded state-room and hall, shouting the news with all the enthusiasm of a news boy. I never thought before that the somewhat grim and silent War Minister was capable of such an escapade.

He gave me back the telegram in a moment, saying:

"Take that to His Excellency! That's news enough for one day. No more work after that!"

ANECDOTE OF A SENATOR'S WIFE.—An amusing anecdote is related of the wife of a Senator and ex-Cabinet Minister. The lady was the daughter of a Methodist minister, and her husband, before becoming a politician, was one of that persuasion also, and traveled the circuit. Shortly after their arrival in the capital they were invited to an evening party, where a number of distinguished ladies and gentlemen were present, amongst whom was Count de Montholon, the French Minister. As this party was not of an official character, the introductions were made in plain republican style, and the Frenchman was presented to the lady simply as Mr. Montholon, Minister. The lady, after the ceremony of introduction was over, wishing to make herself as agreeable as possible, entered into a lively conversation with the distinguished foreigner, and inquired, "Pray, sir, what current do you travel in?" A suppressed sifter quietly ran round the room, when the lady took the hint and quietly subsided into a corner.

Miserable End of a Miserly Baroness.

The Paris papers report that the commissary police of the quarter of the Place Vendome, accompanied by a doctor, recently visited the apartment of a baroness, in order to certify, at the request of the inmates of the house, the death of the lady, who was seventy-five years of age. The appearance of the apartment indicated extraordinary neglect. There was scarcely any furniture; the dust of years obscured the window panes, and the paper on the wall was spotted and rotten. The place appeared to have been uninhabited from time immemorial, and yet the baroness had lived there for twenty-five years, paying an annual rent of 1,500 fr. In the bedroom, streched upon a trundle bed, and partly covered with filthy rags, lay the body of the Baroness. An examination showed that death arose from weakness caused by want of food. It is further reported that she had starved herself willfully; and indeed in point of avarice the Baroness would have borne away the palm from Harpagon or Goebeek. Notwithstanding her considerable fortune, estimated at \$50,000 a year, she always went like a beggar, and often solicited charity in the street. She lived on crusts of bread, the refuse of cabages and other vegetables, while passing the door of the concierge, from want of food; but she refused to take some refreshment—proffered to her, no doubt, learning that she would have to pay for it. She succeeded in gaining her apartment, and was not afterwards seen alive.

Our Schoolboy Visitor.—Enlargement.

That very popular young people's Magazine, "Clark's School Visitor," will be enlarged to double its present size, and otherwise materially improved with the beginning of the next volume in January. Its name then will also be changed to "Our Schoolboy Visitor," a title, we think, more unique and beautiful. The Visitor is now about entering upon the eleventh year of its publication, and has richly merited the very liberal patronage it has everywhere received. Its contents are varied and interesting, containing just what our young people desire and demand—original first-class Stories, Sketches of Travel, Spicy Dialogues, excellent Music, Biographies of Great Men, Letters, Problems, Rebuses, Puzzles, &c. Among its contributors for the coming year are some of the most eminent American writers and educators; and its pages will be embellished each month with original designs by our most cultivated artists. In short, we can expect a Journal as elevating in tone and elegant in appearance, as American talent and skill can produce. A Department is especially set apart for the "Little Folks," and will be devoted and adapted to their years and interests. We bespeak for the new volume a glorious career, working and winning its way into the hearts of our young people everywhere. Now is the time to form clubs. Terms \$1.25 a year. To clubs, \$1.00, with handsome premiums. Specimen numbers, ten cents.

Every member of 1867 whose name is sent in before the first of next December, will get the November and December numbers of this year free. Address

J W DACHNBADY, Publisher,
1308 Chestnut St Philadelphia, Pa.

A SHARP WOMAN.—In Baltimore, a few days since, a well dressed female entered a shoe store, after trying on several pairs of shoes, selected three which she desired to be sent to her house by the shop boy, when she would make a final selection and return the two remaining pairs, with the pay for the third. The request was complied with, and the female left the store followed by the boy. After proceeding a few squares she discovered she had left her basket at the store, and asking the boy to run back for it, kindly volunteered to hold the bundle until his return. The boy started back, but on reaching the store, found no basket, and on reporting to the spot where he had left the female, found no female.

The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph records the departure of some two hundred and fifty emigrants for Liberia, from that city, on Wednesday last, who propose settling in the town of Greenville, in the colored Republic.

A Proclamation.

Whereas, It hath been the good and worthy custom of the Commonwealth to assemble, annually, a day for the special acknowledgment of the goodness of the Almighty, and for expressing, by the whole people, at one time, and with a common voice, the Thanks and Praise which throughout the year are springing from the hearts of men; therefore,

I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the Commonwealth, do, by this my Proclamation, recommend that the good people of the Commonwealth observe Thursday, the 25th day of November, 1866, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, and do them assemble in their respective churches, and places of worship, and make their humble thank-offering to Almighty God for all His blessings during the past year.

For the abundant gathered fruits of the earth;

For the thus far continued activity of Industry;

For the general preservation of the health;

And especially for that in His Divine Mercy, He hath stayed the threatened Pestilence.